NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE WEEKLY RERALD, every Saturday, at Five coats per copy Annual subscription price -One Copy

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ANUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- Tax Dozz's Morro WALLACK'S THEATER Broadway .- MOREY LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway, -Boors as THE NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERS, -DURE'S SIGNAL-

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-Tox Dune's Davice-BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway -- GRE.
Ton Thums and Wive, Cos. Nutr and Minnis Warren,
at althours. Harvest Stork-Nervous Man. Atterboos

BRYANTS' MINSTERLS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—Etmiorian Bonds, Bunksquas, Danges, 4c.—How Ann You, Greenbacks? WOOD'S MINSTREL BALL 616 Broadway. -- ETHINGEL BONGS DANCES, &C.-WARR UP WILLIAM HENRY. THE BRW IDEA. 485 Broadway. -Songs. BURLESQUES, BALLATS, &c. -SCHNES AT THE ACADEMY.

AMBRICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.-Balanis, HOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway-PANORAMA OF THE

MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-CURIOSITIES WONDRIS AND LECTURES, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brocklyn.-EIRIOFIAN

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Tuesday, June 9, 1863.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

ments for the WEEKLY HERALD must be handed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers, merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements in-serted in the WERELY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United

THE SITUATION.

news from the Army of the Rappa hannock confirms the statement that the rebels still occupy Fredicksburg. Reports received in Washington yesterday say that the First division of the Sixth army corps were still in the position on the south bank of the river which they occupied on Friday. They had advanced no further than the open plain behind the rifle pits, from which the enemy were driven. A visit to the front disclosed the enemy in unusually strong force in his old position on the right, teft and front of our advance column. The enemy are constantly busy, and large columns seem to be moving up and taking position to await further operations of our forces.

General Hooker was across the river, and visited the picket lines on Saturday. The picket firing on that day was almost continuous; but since then our pickets have been nearly unmolested. The enemy appear to be in large force on the south side of the river, and it cannot be ascertained whether any considerable portion of Lee's army have been

A late raid of our troops, with the assistance of three gunboats, up the Mattapony river into King William county, Va., which was directed by Genegal Keyes from Yorktown, has resulted in a decided success. After meeting with some brief resistance from the enemy our troops destroyed a rebel foundry at Aylette, together with several mills. ment warehouses laden with grain. The expedition was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Tevis, and returned to Yorktown on the 6th inst., after accomplishing a very successful result with a

A despatch from near Vicksburg, dated on the 2d of June, reports the return of Gen. Blair's expedition through fifty-six miles of country, from the Big Black to the Yazoo, and eleven miles below Yazoo City. Several bridges and a number of grist mills and cotton gins, used to grind corn, were destroyed; also a large quantity of cotton belonging to the rebels. The country towards the Yazoo is said to be teeming with agricultural riches. Cattle, sheep and hogs abound in all directions. Flourishing crops of corn, oats, wheat and rye are seen on every side. Hundreds of negroes fied at the approach of our troops, and followed them into our

Telegrams from Memphis to the 3d inst. say that Gen. Osterhaus was watching Joe Johnston on the west side of Black river bridge with an entire division, ready to intercept his junction with Gen. Pemberton. Gen. Johnston had shown himself with a strong force near the bridge on the Let and 2d inst., but fell back sgain to Jackson on encountering the fire of our troops. The same authority states that communication with General Banks is kept up on the Louisiana shore, that guerillas infest the region between Lake Providence and Grand Gulf with impunity, and that every negro with a federal uniform on is hung as soon as captured.

The formidable batteries along the Mississippi, on the first line above the water batteries, are all silenced save one at the extreme upper part of Vicksburg, which mounts two heavy guns and two twenty-eight pounders. The rebel battery on Port Hill is composed of six guns of very heavy calibre. Our forces have mounted six heavy guns in front and a battery bearing diagonally at that

The rebel accounts of the state of affairs at Vicksburg are exceedingly interesting. We give large extracts from them to-day. The despatches from their own friends and correspondents in the Southwest do not meet with much favor or credit, The Richmond Examiner calls them "blatherskite telegrams." This is not very complimentary, nor is It calculated to increase the value of the reports we receive from rebel sources. The same journal Southern Associated Press agents relative to Gene-gal Grapt's losses and so forth are nothing but for hope, rice and tailow.

Were nrm. The demand for whatey was fair and the market firmer. There was even more doing in petroleum, at advancing prices. The freight market was inactive.

gas, braggadocie, blunder, abourdity and impen

The latest news from General Resecrans' Army of the Cumberland, by way of Cincinnati, up to yesterday, reports all quiet there and the men in good health and spirits. According to a despatch from Nashville our troops had a little skirmish with the rebels, and pursued them to Spring Hill, which place, it is said, they had immediately evacuated. In this affair—the date of which is not mentioned-we lost fifty men. The river was falling rapidly, with only two feet of water on the

The United States steamship Continental, from New Orleans, with dates to the 2d inst., brings some interesting though not very important news Our correspondence from there contains a valua ble account in detail of the late attack on Port

MISCRLLANGUS NEWS

It has been rumored for some days past that great political meeting in support of be held at the Academy of Music in this city during the coming week, under the auspices of Gen T. F. Meagher and Messra. John Van Buren, J. T. Brady and D. S. Dickinson. It is understood however, that, so far as Gen. Meagher is concern ed, this is a mistake, as he does not intend to asso ciate himself with any political demonstrations for the present.

A mass convention of the unconditional Union party of Delaware will be held to-day in Dover Gen. Robert Schenck, Daniel S. Dickinson, David Dudley Field and Heury Winter Davis are ancounced as the speakers.

The Third Wisconsin battery, attached to the

Twenty-first army corps, publishes a challenge in the Nashville papers, and offers to bet one or two thousand dollars that the members can out-drill Southwick's battery—General Braunan to be the

During the past two months there were received, assorted and mailed at the Nashville Post thousand two hundred and eighty-six letters.

The government sales of abandoned cotton will take place at St. Louis on the first Monday of each month, and at Cincinnati on the second Monday. The first sale will take place in the last named city on the 15th instant.

Provost Marshal of Nashville, on the 4th instant, sent the following named persons through the lines into Dixle:—Mr. Nicholas C. Nance, Mrs. Bethenia Nance, Miss Mary A. Nance, Miss Bethe nia Nance, Miss Susan W. Nance, Miss Martha H. Nance, Miss Sallie P. Nance, Miss Virginia T.

At a meeting of the Board of Councilmen ves terday, a communication was received from the Comptroller, containing a statement of the condition of the city finances to the 6th inst., fro which it appears that the balance remaining in the city treasury on that day was \$1,429,168 90. In nswer to a resolution of inquiry, the Counsel to the Corporation sent in a communication stating that he has no supervision over the office of the Corporation Attorney, and all moneys received by that officer are accounted for to the Comptroller, and that a detailed statement of the amount so paid in during the present year will be presented at the next meeting of the Board. A resolution of concur-rence was adopted, directing the Mayor, Comptroller and City Inspector to devise means for the speedy cleaning of the streets and the removal of arbage from the sidewalks. The Board then adourned until Thursday evening next at four

An application for a mandamus was heard yes erday, before Mr. Justice Wells, in the Supreme Court, to compel the Comptroller to concur with the Mayor in designating four papers having the largest daily circulation to publish the public advertising. Mr. D. Dudley Field appeared for his Honor the Mayor, and James T. Brady for the Comptroller. The argument was exclusively directed to the point whether the words of the act having the largest daily circulation," did not mean papers having the largest city circulation, xclusive of any other. The Comptroller take the ground that the city circulation is meant and the Mayor the general circulation.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, be fore Recorder Hoffman, Richard Jaynes was ar-raigned on an indictment for murder, and pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. The ndictment charged him with having shot James Costello, on the 9th of May last, in consequence Walter M. Clarkson pleaded guilty to an indict ment for grand larceny, which charged him with having stolen a box of tea from the United States bonded warehouse corner of Cherry and Water streets on the 25th of May last. Patrick J. Hanbury, a constable belonging to the First Judicial District Court of this city, was tried and convicted on an indictment for extortion, which charge him with receiving the sum of three dollars and fifty-six cents more than the amount he was authorized to collect upon a judgment for costs obtained in said court.

James N. Fagan, late clerk in the employment of Messrs. Bixby. Mather & Sedgewick, was arrested yesterday on charge of embezzling \$3,000 The accused was entrusted with a cargo of goods for Port Royal, South Carolina, which was sold for \$40,000. Of this amount \$37,000 was remitted to the complainants, but the balance, they allege was appropriated by the defendant to his own use Justice Connolly held the accused for examina

It is reported that the New York Light Guard contemplate a visit shortly to New Haven and Savin Rock.

The prospect for a large peach grop in New Jersey is uncommonly promising. The backward spring delayed the budding of the trees, and thus prevented the liability to blight.

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 350 deaths in the city during the past week-an increase of 3 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 35 more than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 2 deaths of alcoholism, 3 of bones, joints, &c.; 82 of diseases of the brain and nerves, 12 of the heart and blood vessels, 96 of the lungs, throat, &c.: 4 of old age, 27 of diseases of the ship, &c., and eruptive fevers; 6 prematurebirths, 56 of diseases of the atomach, bowels and other digestive organe; 36 of uncertain seat and gen fevers, 4 of diseases of the urinary organs and 28 from violent causes. There were 22 natives of the United States, 2 of England 90 of Ireland, 4 of Scotland, 21 of Germany, and

the balance of various foreign countries.
The stock market was heavy and lower yesterday there being no exception whatever to the rule. There was no panic, but a slow and dull decline. Gold full to 142), closing at five P. M. at 143%. Exchange was 186 at 187. Money was active; call loans 7 per cent. The bank statement shows a decrease of \$3,493,967 in deposits, and \$450,964 in specie, and an increase of \$919,224 in

Cotten was in moderate demand yesterday, without any remarkable change in prices. The heavy receipts of breadstuffs had a depressing effect on the market, and four, wheat, corn and cats were lower, with less activity, the export inquiry having been checked by the fall in gold and sterling exchange and the strike among the longshoremen. The provision business was on a re-stricted scale; hog products were declining. In groceries the activity was confined to sugar and molarses, which

We publish to day a full account of the coordings in relation to the suppression of order, together with a report of the great meeting held in the Lake City, in which will be found speeches and resolutions of a very strong and spicy description. The object of the demonstration was to vindicate the freedom of the press and the freedom of speech guaran teed by the constitution to every citizen of the United States, as well in war as in peace. In that object the public meeting was eminently successful—assisted, perhaps, by a searct meeting of republican leaders and stockholders in the Chicago Tribune, who saw evident symptoms of a terrible retaliation upon that establishment in the event of the order of Burnside against

the Times being approved by the President,

and thereupon petitioned Mr. Lincoln to rescind

a despotic edict not suited to the atmosphere of

Thus a great noise is made about a journal in

the free and loyal states of the North

Precion of the Press and Free

Chicago of very small account. But it was not for the sake of the paper, but of the violated principle of a free press and free speech that the people of Chicago pronounced. The people are at last awakened to the necessity of vindicat-ing the bill of rights contained in the amendments to the constitution against military despotism. The same principle was flagrantly violated in this city by mobs hired by government money during the time of the excitemen consequent upon the fall of Fort Sumter in April, 1861-mobs who, under the leadership o the attaches of the Tribuns, visited various newspapers with a view to their intimi There were no public meetings held then to ustain the liberty of the press. But a change has come over the spirit of the people's dream Mr. Seward, adopting the spirit of the mob as part of his role, inaugurated the reign of terror by arresting, with "the touch of a bell," citizens in the Northern States guilty of no offence against any human law, and by the suppres sion of newspapers which had violated no statute of the United States. The Freeman's Journal, the Daily News and the Day Book were extinguished in this city, and throughout the country various small papers were suppressed. No meetings were held to protest against such high-handed proceedings But Mr. Seward soon found out that they were extremely unpopular, and, he assigned the remainder of his role to Cameron, who quickly used himself up by arresting leading democrats who dared to speak their sentiments or who were suspected of holding opinions not favor able to the conduct of Cameron. He was compelled to quit the Cabinet. Stanton, nothing daunted at what had happened and defiant of the will of the people, outstripped his predecessor in the outrages he committed upon the liberty of speech, the liberty of the press and the constitution of the United States. Among his first acts was his atrocious treatment of Mr. Ives for no offence, and sending him to Fort McHenry. Public opinion was meantime becoming aroused, and the administration for a season abandoned its foolish course; but, like "the Ethiopian who cannot change his skin, the administration could not cease to do evil and learn to do well. The result of the elections had rebuked it, and would have adminis tered a salutary lesson to any other Cabinet on earth. But the radical Bourbons could learn nothing and forget nothing. Stanton soon returned to his old ways, and under his inspiration Wadsworth squelched a twopenny paper inHar risburg and another small concern in Philadelphia. Under his direction, teo, the freedor of the ballot box was violated in several dis tricts. More recently Burnside, who fathered the entire responsibility of the Fredericksburg disaster, and covered up the tracks of the ad-Stanton, and did his dirty work by arresting trying and punishing Mr. Vallandigham, in vio lation of the constitution and every law of the land, and assuming the full responsibility of these proceedings. The result is to make an Governorship of Ohio. This was followed up by the suppression of the Chicago Times, by telegraphic despatch and a squad of soldiers because it ventured to comment in suitable

The peculiarity of the attack on the Time is that it aroused a determination in the popular mind to take reprisals by demolishing the office of the Tribune, which would undoubtedly have been carried out had not Mr. Lincoln wisely and promptly solved the difficulty And this threatened retaliation is but a speci men of what will be inactive operation in 1865. The radicals, having sown the wind for the last two years, may expect to reap the whirlwind during the next Presidential term.

terms upon the doings of this worthy general

The President directs the orders to be revoked

and Burnside is again the scapegoat of the

administration.

In the case of the Chicago Times nobody cared for the paper. It is a mere party back representing a set of politicians the vilest and meanest in the Union. Before the late Mr. Douglas became entangled by these men he was an orminent and a credit to the country; but they drove him to drink, to debt and to death. The Tribune is of the same stamp on the other side. Both are the representatives of a corrupt city, whose social depravity, as re-vealed in the trials of clergymen and merchants. is a byword throughout the land. It would be well for Chicago and Illinois if both sheets were dead and buried beyond the hope of resurrection. But bad as these journals are the people will not permit them to be put down by military despotism. The principle is the same, no matter what may be the character of the newspaper, and henceforth it cannot be violated with impunity. Freedom of the press. reedom of speech, freedom of election, freedom of the judiciary, personal freedom, the inviola bility of the habeas corpus, trial by jury and the subordination of the military to the civil power are the great principles which lie at the foundation of our government, and which the people are resolved to vindicate at all bazards.

DRIFTING TO MILITARY RULE.-Raymond and Jerome, the managers of the New York Times. appear to think that everything-social, religious and political-should be made to conform to military rule. From recent indications it would seem as if the administration, or, at least, some of the leading members of it, were nclined to act on the same conviction. Miljtary rule, however, is like a double-edged inent-it cuts both ways. When a democratic President comes into office in 1865 its present advocates will have full experience of nofits. Instead of a mock they will have a real reign of terror. We shall then see abo-

try in all directions. These that are unable to offset their escape will have rather a hard time of it. To such of them as may find it difficult to get along with the "short commons" of Fort Lafayette we tender, beforehand, liberal ald from the surplus abundance of Fort Washington.

President Lincoln and Fernando

The public is already aware that President Lincoln and Fernande Wood recently had an interview at the White House. During this interview many droll sayings and remarkable sayings and important sayings were uttered on both sides; but, so far as we are informed, nothing was actually done out of the ordinary way. Several versions of this affair have appeared in other papers, and their misstatements were so gross as to oblige Mr. Wood to write a contradictory card, which we published in yes-terday's issue. The fast is that our contemporaries are as ignorant upon this subject as upon most of the other subjects in regard to which they presume to speak. The only full, true, impartial and authentic account of this mementous interview between two of the greatest men in the country, if not in the world, is our own, and that we shall proceed to divulge

On the morning after the peace meeting at the Cooper Institute, where he addressed thirty thousand noisy democrats, clamor ous for peace and plenty, Fernando Wood packed his valise and took the cars for Washington. He arrived safely in that city of mud, dust and magnificent distances, and that night he enjoyed the bad cookery, worse liquors, hard beds and high prices of one of the ington hotels-no matter which one, for they are all alike in these respects. The next morning he strolled up to the White House, and reached that palatial edifice somewhere between ten o'clock A. M. and twelve M. We are particular upon this point, because the other papers appear to be groping in the dark, and aboring under the impression that the meeting was beld, like a conspiracy or a firework exhibition, at midnight. In the broad, bright glare of the honest sun, therefore, Fernando Wood entered the White House, and near the door he encountered the Usher of the Black Rod or Gold Stick in Waiting, whose beaming Dutch face has been familiar in that locality since the Buchanan regime. Then occurred the following curious and interesting diplomatic dialogue:-

Mr. Wood asked, "Is the President in?" ," replied the doorkeeper. "Can I see him?" sked Mr. Wood. "Well, I don't think you can," answered the usher; "you see the President is very much engaged, and there are one gentleman and forty-nine contractors ahead of you." Mr. Wood then drew himself up to his full height-five feet eleven and a half-and, with his usual benign smife, remarked, "I think he will see me. Will you take him this card?' The usher assented and took the card. Presently the President called out in a stentorian voice, "Admit Mr. Wood immediately." The usher bowed and scraped, the fifty disappointed ones smiled and swore, and Fernando Wood walked placidly into the Presidential presence He was most heartily welcomed and cordially invited to take a seat. General Halleck was in the room, but the President soon shuffled him off by a reference to pontoons. A long and confidential conversation then ensued. This was the first time Mr. Wood had seen the President since, as Mayor of New York, he we him to this metropolis just prior to the es pade in the Scotch cap and long military closk. Consequently they had much to say to each other. Mr. Wood did not disavow his peace speeches, as some journals assert. On the trary, he praised the accuracy of the Herald reporters, and stated that the masses of New York were in favor of peace. "So am I," re-plied the President, "and so is everybody. The only point in dispute is how peace may be best secured." After this the conversation was still more confidential. President Lincoln enumerated some of the never to accept the office, and declared that he often wished himself back at Springfield, Illinois. Overcome by the sympathetic emotion of the moment, Mr. Wood promised to give the President all the support in his power in the next Congress, saying that, though he was in favor of peace, he did not want to cripple the government by cutting off the supplies The conversation then became so very confidential that we would not repeat it, even if we knew what it was. The President and Mr. Wood parted full of mutual admiration, after most delightful and satisfactory interview Mr. Wood has been looking for an honest man among politicians for the past thirty years. At last, more fortunate than Diogenes, he found an honest man in the White House.

Upon leaving the President Fernando Wood. although a peace man, called upon the Secretary of War. From his bearing it was impossible to divine whether he intended to beard the lion in his den, or whether he meant to give bimself up quietly and save the administration the trouble and expense of arresting him. The fact that he had been twice as bold and onfspoken as Vallandigham favored the latter conclusion. Secretary Stanton received Mr. Wood with great politeness and snavity. Mr. Stanton's politeness was susceptible of a double interpretation. Mr. Wood was doubtful whether Stanton had determined to invite bim to dinner, or whether he had resolved to smile upon him then and arrest him that night, as he did with poor Ives. However, Stanton's better nature prevailed, and, after a friendly chat, he asked Mr. Wood to a dejeuner a la fourchette the pext morning. Mr. Wood thanked him, and said that domestic affairs required his immedi ate presence in New York. Having been embraced and bowed out by Stanton, Mr. Wood left his card for Mr. Chase, who was not in, and repeated the operation upon Mr. Seward, who was also out. The other Cabinet members were not worth a card apiece, and so, without troubling himself about them, Mr. Wood returned to his botel. During the evening Mr. Chase called and invited him to another dejeuner a la fourchette, with much better French wine than Stanton's; but this invitation was also declined, with regrets. Secretary Seward was too late, or he would probably have invited Mr. Wood to spother dejeuner a la fourchette, with bet ter French wines than either Stanton or Chase could obtain, and with Count Mercier as a colloquist in a little discussion of mediation and intervention. The next morning Fernando Wood left Washington, undisturbed by the provost guard. En route he met several detachments of soldiers, who obsered him and treated him with respectful courtesy, instead

ting him. se certain papers have de-

He arrived in this city

The Proposed Burepean Congress.
The Emperor Napoleon has evidently made up his mind to divert the attention of his set jects from their own troubled state by giving to the Polish question such importance as must perforce render it of paramount interest to like not only applied to the great Powers, but has also demanded the support of these smaller and weaker nations which, from their antecedents. he is well aware are most likely to lend to Poland their entire support. We refer to Turkey and Persia especially. Both of these third rate Powers are and have been hostile to it as sis, and will, beyond all doubt, be inimical to her in any Congress they may take a part in. Italy and Spain are easily influenced by France The former Power can always be induced to lend Napoleon armed aid by a promise of the cession of Venetia and the speedy evacuation of Rome by the French troops; Spain fears her powerful neighbor Napoteon, and will curry favor with him and endeavor to cause a removal of the sore feeling apropos of the Mexican expedition by siding with France in the proposed Congress. England has taken the lead in the matter, by demanding that Russia should consent to an armistice of a year, and that abshould consent to allow the Poles a nati administration. We know that Sweden is open ly in favor of Poland; and thus we see Napoleo combining against Russia the influence of France, England, Spain, Italy, Sweden, Turkey and Persia, to say nothing of lesser governments which will be called on to side against

Prussia and Austria are secured to Russia by their interests; but a lapse of time might render it out of the power of those governments to aid Russia materially. Austria has hanging over her the menace of a Hungarian insurrection, and might, from dread of such an occurrence, be forced to abstain from joining cause with Russia. Prussia is under the influence of a revolutionary movement which may at any moment be fanned into a dangerous flame by the intrigues of France. Thus Europe may, as a result of the Polish question, see once more an allied war against Russia; but this time England and France would be aided by other nations, and the odds against the Czar would be fearful. Napoleon is displaying in this scheme of a European Congress a masterly combination. He can but profit let the results be what they may. If Russia succumbs to the pressure brought to bear against her Poland will be cue from the yoke of the Czar. If a war ensues, and Prussia in any manner lends her aid to Russia, Napoleon will seize upon the opportunity to extend his frontiers to the Rhine The questions of vast import which the European Congress will most surely give rise to will doubtless have the effect of turning away from France the atten Europe, and will allay for a time the revolupoleon's tenure of power. If, as is stated, his forces have captured Puebla, they will soon no doubt be masters of the capital of the unfor-tunate Mexican republic, and then the Emperor of the French will find means to settle that question and avert the danger which menaced him from that quarter.

The proposed European Congress is thus of paramount importance to Napoleon. It gives him time to prepare for emergencies which he must face sooner or later, but which be naturally wishes to postpone indefinitely. It adds to his prestige by making him prominent arthe is of more importance, it allows him to resume his almost forfeited position as the head of the revolutionary party. If he does all in his and Venetia, and hints that the turn of Hungary will come next, what more can the revolutionists demand of him? This attitude the Congress allows him to assume, and he is just the individual to make the most of his opportunity. We shall bear no more of any intervention in our affairs by France. Napoleon will have to bestow upon his grand Buropean combination all his energy and attention, added to which the difficulties of his Mexican expe dition have taught him the danger of such schemes. He will have to reconcile the many questions which the changed position of Europe will give rise to, and use all his endeavors to render them subservient to his great scheme of a coalition of the Southern and Western Powers of Europe against Russia. He no doubt fears the great power of the Czar, and fully understands that at no distant date the influence of France may clash against that of Russia. which nation is making such vast strides towards the domination of Europe. Her immense extent of territory, her untold resources, her untiring and resistless efforts for the accomplishment of further power, menace the supremacy which France and England have divided between them up to the present time. Napoleon is wise enough to see and fully understand the grand future which Russia has a promise of, and if he can cripple her advancement he will surely do so. For the attainment of such a purpose he will use his every effort to get up the proposed European Congress, and will by his influence render it hostile to Russia. We consider this call for a Congress one of the most important political moves which was ever

GENERAL BUTLER'S MOVEMENTS .. - It is stated that General Butler has become very restive under his inactivity. But let him be soothed: he will soon have something to do. It is said be wants either the place of the Secretary of War or that of the General-in-Chief; or, if neither Stanton nor Halleck will oblige him, he will consent to take, as a compromise, the post now filled by Hocker, to which he asserts a positive right in virtue of his alleged seniority of rank. mands to have his name placed at the head of the list of major generals, and an active command corresponding thereto. But let this modest general first prepare to purge himself from the most serious charges brought against him while commanding general at New Or-leans. A long catalogue of heavy offences must receive the fullest investigation, and peral Butler must stand fully acquitted before be can expect active employment. If the verdict be "not guilty," none will be happier than we. But meantime General Butler himself must see the necessity of a searching and a thorough investigation.

ed on the way from Liverpool to Nas atroduce further proof in the case of the Pearl clearly that, though it may have been inte royage was really a continuous one from Liver poel to Charleston or some our of the block aded ports. Her cargo was not to be landed a Names. If anything was done there more goods were to be put on instead of any being thousand cavalry swords were found among the cargo in cases inospectly marked "bard-ware." The Pearl is owned by Mr. George Wigg, who has invetofore figured in our prize the reasel was not at Nassau to do all those ends one royage and commences another. She had in at the time of capture no cargo, excepa few sailors' jackets, which may or may so have been intended to be landed at that port papers, invoices. &c., as for a new voyage.

That the decision in the case of th is sound law there can be no doubt at The decisions of all prize courts for hun dreds of years austain it. A research legally existing blockade will not be prote ed by the fact that she intends to out her voyage up into two or more parts by stopping at in mediate ports. She may change at the intermediate port, and never cotually in vade the blockade. So, Judge Marrin aug gests, she may change her intention in and commences a new voyage to a port to which be may lawfully trade, the original offence is condonated and deposited there in the middle of the ocean; but the change of intention mus be proved and made clear. If, bowever, t intention to break the blockade exists at the time of capture, neither the proposed intermediate port, nor the change that might have come over the spirit of her dream there, will be shield against condemnation

Though the case of the Pearl has not been decided, and the claimants are permitted to introduce further proof to clear up suspicious circumstances, if possible, it will be se a broader opinion of the law of blockade is inti mated in this case than that involved in the con demnation of the Dolphin. The rule of law mig gested is, that if a vessel is going to a convenie port, with the settled intention and purpose of then commencing a series of voyages in violation of belligerent rights (the precise position in which the testimony of most of the Pearl's crew places that vessel), she is subject to capture and condemnation before her arrival at the port from which she intends to make the illegal voyages which she intends to make the integral voyage to the enemy's ports. This opinion is certainly founded in justice. We cannot use that any hardship can be inflicted by condemnation under these circumstances that is not by the condemnation of the Dolphin. In the the condemnation of the Dolphin. In the olden time of sailing vessels, when it took three or five times as long to cross the Atlantic as at present, the British Court of Admiralty sometimes held that vessels might sail from America with an intention of inquiring as to the existence of a blockede before arriving at the month of the port; but it was only where the intention to respect the blockade, if it still existed, was clearly made out, that captured vessels were ever re No case of restitution can be cited, no matte what were the circumstances of the capture where wilful intention to break a legally or isting blockade was proved against the

We do not write this with any inte glad that our prize courts have the stamina and courage to assert the full spirit and letter of the law when cases requiring it are brought pefore them; but we doubt, after all, notw standing the undoubted soundness of the decisions we are speaking of, whether instructions from the Navy Department to our cruisers not to capture any vessel sailing between two neutral ports (except in the clearest case of continuous voyage to an enemy's port) would not be wise and judicious. Too rigorous an assertion of the last tittle of prize rights may return some day to plague the inventors. Mod ration and firmness judiciously compounded are the best sedative for foreign bluster.

The cases of the Dolphin and the Pearl have excited much comment in the English press and Parliament. The opinions we publish will be read with interest on both sides of the

ANOTHER ATTACK IN THE TIMES UPON OUR GENERALS AT VICESBURG .- A few days ago the New York Times contained a letter from its correspondent at Vicksburg, attributing the failure to capture Vicksburg in the assault on May 20 wilful misconduct of General McCler nand. Yesterday, in another letter, the same correspondent assails General Grant, by asserting that "he knew very well before ever making the first assault that the place was impregns ble to everything save regular approx but that "public opinion compelled make the attack in the precise manner that be did:" in other words, that he feared "half the people and two-thirds of the press of the North ould cry out against him as a "timid" man. not equal to his position, if he had commenced with the spade." What a borrid reflection that so many thousands of lives should be vainly sacrificed to the fear of a false public opini If this was the metive of Grant in making the seault, and that McClernand knew it, the latter would have had a right to prevent the slaugh ter of his troops by holding them back, as it i alleged be did. But one story is just as deservng of credence as the other. General Grant did not and could not know the strength of the enemy's works till be had put them to the test

Page Greekey on the Nigger.-Greeley is astonished that the HERALD should bear mony to the tough fighting qualities of the contrabands in the recent assault on the rebel works at Port Hudson. He should not judge us by himself. "Tell the truth and shame the devil" is our motto. We will tell the truth, even though it delights Greeley. We admit, then, that the black troops under Banks exhibited all the pluck of white men, and something more;